

the apro bulletin

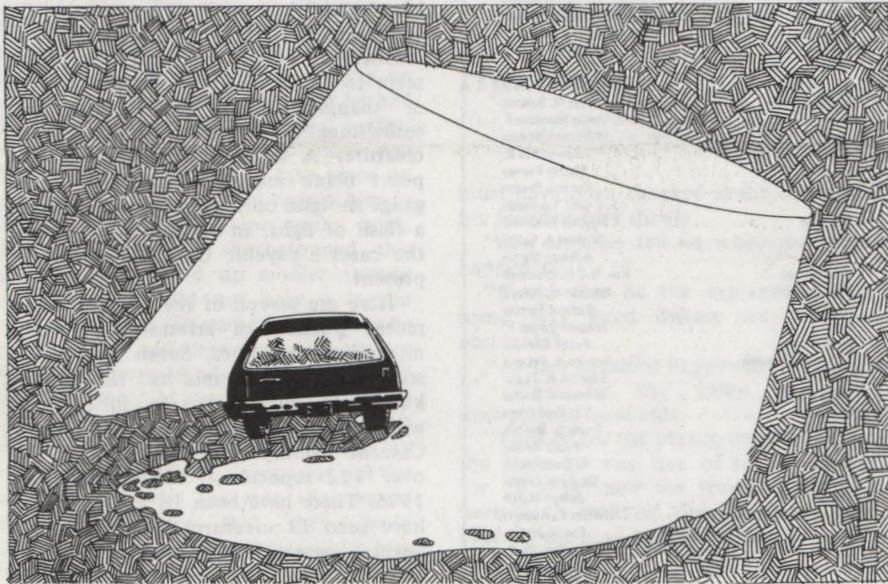
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VOL. 25, NO. 2

TUCSON, ARIZONA

AUGUST 1976

OBJECT EMITS THREE DISCS



Northern Minnesota case – see Column Three.

Controversy

CONCLUSION

APRO supports the efforts of Phil Klass and others to comment critically on our case investigations. Such comment, when executed objectively and in good faith will only result in the strengthening of a good case. For example, Klass' implied suggestion that the six witnesses to the initial phase of Travis Walton's experience should undergo more complete polygraphic testing is commendable. If present plans proceed as expected they will all be retested.

It is commendable too, that Mr. Klass understands and respects the time-honored journalistic tenet that allows an investigative reporter to protect the identity of his sources and the nature of privileged information. During a telephone conversation which took place while the existence of Travis' first polygraph was privileged information, Mr. Klass asked me if I had any knowledge of a polygraph test of Travis which took place earlier than Pfeifer's test.

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Road Hazard

By Bill Chalker, B.Sc.

CONCLUSION

The Murrurundi couple were very shaken by the incident, and decided to take the same road taken by the woman in the small car. They continued their journey at only 30 miles per hour. The area where the car had been during the incident was on the road to Tamworth, and the couple did not want to risk driving across it.

The couple was so upset by the incident, that it eventually prompted them to write to the Tamworth newspaper, "The Northern Daily Leader." Their letter appeared in the Thursday, April 8, 1976 edition, in the "Readers have their say" column. The letter appeared with the heading "MOTORISTS UPSET BY UNEXPLAINED HAPPENING," and in it the couple made the following comments:

"We gave this incident a lot of thought before writing this letter as we were so upset. The driver of the little car almost

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The following information about a case which took place on a Saturday in August, 1972, just recently came into headquarters and is one of the more interesting cases received in the past four month period, therefore although it is somewhat dated, it was felt that our readership would like to know the details. We will quote directly from the narration of one of the witnesses (the father) but will not give his name as he has requested anonymity.

"We were returning from our vacation in the United States on Route 59 at approximately 10 p.m. when we observed a UFO. The speed at which I was driving was between 55 and 60 miles per hour. (Between Thief River Falls, Minn., and Tolstoi, Man., Canada – The Ed.)

"I noticed a very bright light in the sky to my right and mentioned it to my wife who remarked that it was a light from a radio tower or something of that nature. She was not too interested as she was suffering from a heavy summer cold. I did not bother about the light after that; I just continued to drive the station wagon and listened to the radio. My four children were all asleep in the back seat.

"After about ten minutes of driving I looked at my wrist watch and noted that it was 10 p.m. I again casually looked to my right. The bright light was still with us, only much closer now and matching the speed of the wagon. My wife was also watching it and now she was interested. We were discussing the object when it suddenly zoomed straight toward us (to the right side of the wagon). It lit up the inside of the car brighter than daylight and the children all woke up. Our youngest child was 10 years old at the time. He asked me what it was and I said that I didn't really know. It definitely was not an aircraft. I said that it looked like a flying saucer that I'd read about, to which our son replied, "Oh, good, I always wanted to see one."

"I told my youngest, Wayne, to use the flashlight and flash four times – short flashes – and immediately the object flashed back four times (short flashes). I must explain that the object completely extinguished all light four times.

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THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

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harmed. However, animals, especially dogs have been harmed. In a number of instances gunfire has not resulted in the acquisition of one of these creatures as a specimen. In the latest episode a posse fired 40 shots at a creature near Flintville, Tenn. It shrieked and fought back with a barrage of rocks before fleeing into a woods. Traces of blood, mucous, and hair were found at the scene. Scientists were puzzled by the hair. It has the characteristics of both animal hair and human hair. Before you decide that the great hairy ones are flesh and blood in our form please consider the following: In some cases including two I have investigated here in Indiana, occasionally the witness could see through the creature. In a number of cases, footprints seem to end nowhere. A loud pounding or snapping sound on TV-radio sets sometimes heralds the arrival of the creature. A lady in Pennsylvania fired point blank into a creature with a 12 gauge shotgun only to have it disappear in a flash of light. In a small percentage of the cases a psychic UFO-like element is present.

Here are several of the outstanding or recent pockets of infestation of these mysterious creatures. Seven counties in southwest Pennsylvania had the greatest known infestation thus far in 1973-74, with over 245 witnesses in 118 cases. Cascade County, Montana has had well over 122 reports of UFOs since Aug. 1975. There have been 18 witnesses who have seen 13 creatures in 14 incidents. Several nearby counties have a lesser amount of the same thing. In south central Tennessee the full total is not presently known. Down there the creature is called a Yeti or monster. One man was so unnerved when a creature pounded on his truck cab and pressed its bosom against the glass that he momentarily forgot how to start his own truck. In one southwest Ohio county animal mutilations and UFO sightings are occurring; I wouldn't be surprised if the creature is there too. However, since the local citizenry are out in vigilante groups endangering everyone, we may never find out. The sheriff is not commenting thus far. He doesn't need any more problems.

If you have information about any of this please contact me at 1051 Beech St. Connersville, IN. 47331. Your name will be kept confidential.

Don Worley
APRO Field Investigator
Specializing in Anthropoid
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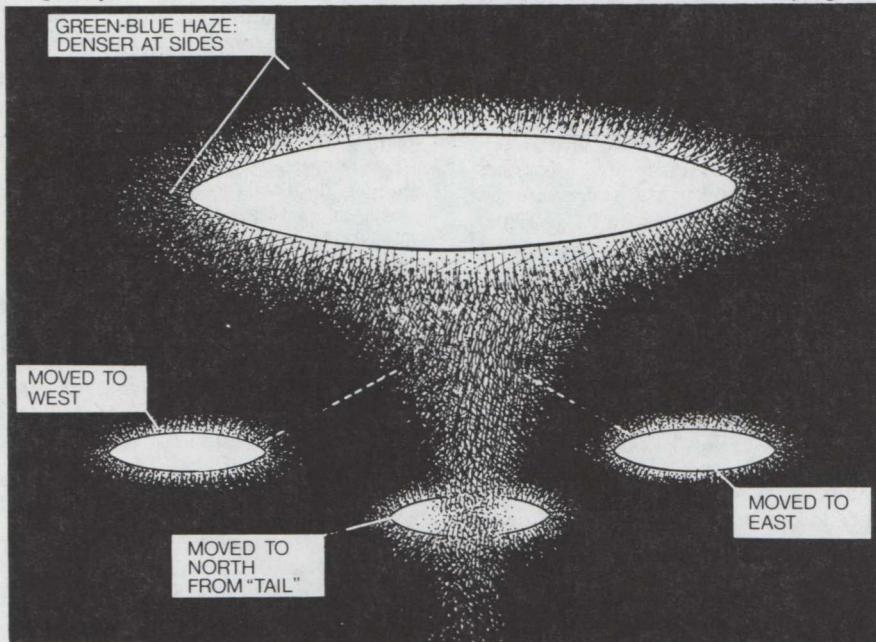
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Object

(Continued from Page One)

"My wife then took the flashlight and sent a series of long flashes and short ones and immediately thereafter, the object did exactly the same, this time coming even closer to the car. At this time the car radio started to act up and the engine began to cough and sputter. (Mr. H. said that he personally did not observe the object at this time as he was having much difficulty in keeping the engine running and the car was losing speed - Ed.)

"Meanwhile the interior of the car grew very hot and the engine quit completely.



Discs in Minn. case as they departed

"I pulled onto the highway shoulder with the last bit of momentum and stopped. My children, by this time, were scared and I might add that my wife, too, was frightened. I had mixed feelings; I was scared, too, but I was also very interested.

"When I got out of the car the UFO was directly overhead. It was very bright and I felt a kind of prickly sensation all over my body like small electric shocks. I lifted the hood on the wagon and told my wife to try to start the car. What happened was that the engine would turn over but sparks would jump up from the plug leads and straight across the coil to the metal side of the car and back. I am a master mechanic and believe me, I have never seen anything like this in my life before.

"I looked down the highway and saw the lights of an oncoming vehicle. I hoped that I could get help from them. As the lights of the oncoming car got nearer, the UFO moved away at such a speed that it would be impossible to estimate or even come anywhere near it.

"I waved to the passing car but he did not stop. My wife tried to start the car again and immediately it started. I got into the driver's seat like a flash and we moved on. The UFO at this time was just a speck in the sky but as we moved on it came in again, not as close this time and my car kept going. My wife flashed our flashlight at the object again and we received the same signal back. The UFO seemed at a much safer distance now so I stopped the car to get a better look at it.

"My wife and children at this point saw three smaller discs leave the large disc (see illustrations), one of which went north, another south and the third one went east. When the UFO left us, it gave a

answered "no". This response could have been reported out of context in a way that would discredit me personally but it wasn't. Such gentlemanliness should not pass unnoticed.

L.J. Jim Lorenzen

* * * * *

John J. McCarthy, the first polygraph examiner to test Travis Walton on November 15, 1975, was quoted in the ARIZONA REPUBLIC for July 12, 1976 as follows: "I decided to break silence because the National Enquirer is involved in complicity which is detrimental to our profession."

A number of his peers feel that it is McCarthy's action that has damaged the image of the profession. After all, he had advised Travis of his rights against self-incrimination and assured him that the test results would become the property of the National Enquirer's Paul Jenkins. "If there's any release of the information it will come from him, not me," he had promised. And he had signed an agreement to preserve the confidentiality of the test. Prospective polygraphic subjects are assured of the privileged nature of the pre-test interview. What happens when they can no longer take that assurance seriously?

Of major concern to polygraph operators in the Phoenix area is McCarthy's apparent willingness to disclose confidential information in direct violation of verbal commitment and written contract. He has also talked freely about information gleaned during his "confidential" pretest interview. It was during this interview that Travis confided that he had been in trouble with the law over the theft and forgery of payroll checks. Although thorough investigation confirms that this was an isolated event in what Travis calls his "wild teen-age phase" and has nothing to do with the UFO case that was supposed to be the focal point of McCarthy's test, McCarthy seems to feel perfectly comfortable in using this material to "criminalize" his former subject.

In addition, McCarthy, possibly due to faulty memory, is propagating false information as to what took place in that pre-test interview. He claims that Travis admitted that he, his brother Duane, and his mother, often speculated about riding in a UFO. The tape recording made of that interview shows that (1) Duane and his mother were not mentioned by Travis in connection with UFO riding and (2) that in response to McCarthy's repeated and persistent questioning about riding in a UFO, Travis maintained that he had merely speculated about making contact with UFO beings, not in taking a ride per se. When reviewing the question "In the past have you ever thought of riding in a UFO?" Travis decided to respond with a

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Controversy

(Continued from Page One)

Considering quickly that an answer of "yes" or "no comment" would compromise privileged information and betray trust placed in me I simply

Controversy

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"yes" because he probably had thought about it sometime or other. He explained this to McCarthy. So once again McCarthy had asked the wrong question.

"Have you recently thought a lot about riding in a UFO?" would have given a lot better indication of whether or not Travis had been planning a hoax.

In the test administered by Pfeifer the question, "Before November 5, 1975 were you a UFO buff?" (suggested by Travis) was asked. Travis answered "No." Klass insists that this answer is a lie. We maintain that a person may at some time or other have thought of riding in a UFO and may have speculated about contact with extraterrestrials and still not consider himself to be a "UFO buff." Travis had not read a book on UFOs, did not know that there were UFO research organizations and in fact did not recognize the name J. Allen Hynek.

Klass' investigation is targeted to prove that the Walton brothers and their mother, Mrs. Mary Kellett, were very much involved in the UFO subject and flying saucer lore. A first-hand investigation as conducted by APRO does not bear this out. The members of this intelligent family group have an attitude in common with over half the citizens of the United States; i.e., they think that some UFO reports are based on the existence of real vehicles and that these vehicles are possibly extraterrestrial in origin. They were interested enough to read reports that appeared in the press but not concerned enough to buy (or borrow) books or magazines on the subject.

Duane reports that he saw a UFO close at hand when hunting about 12 years ago. It came nearly to tree-top level and seemed to be following him. He ran home and of course told the family about it. In ensuing years the subject has been discussed occasionally and Duane has recounted his adventure. On one of these occasions Travis had made a tongue-in-cheek remark, "If one of those things ever grabs you make sure they come back and get me." Duane, during Travis' absence, recalled this remark and repeated it with a fair amount of embellishment to newsmen and other investigators. In the press this developed into a "pact" between the two brothers. Also, during Travis' absence, Duane made quite a few positive statements about UFOs which Klass interprets as indicating that Duane had a thorough knowledge of UFO lore. The same facts can just as easily support the hypothesis that Duane believed the accounts given by the six witnesses, some of whom he knew personally, and that he was talking to keep up his own hopes as well as those of

his mother.

In earlier correspondence with Mr. Lorenzen, Klass had forwarded a report to the effect that when Mrs. Kellett had been notified of the incident involving her son's disappearance she had responded with, "Well, I'm not the least bit surprised." He included the names of a half dozen law-men who were supposed to have been witnesses to this event. APRO investigation discloses that Mrs. Kellett was notified by Mike Rogers, and that the only other person present was Under-sheriff Ken Coplan. The above quote attributed to Mrs. Kellett could only have come from Coplan but Coplan has now retreated from such a position and so has Phil Klass. Ken Coplan was Dr. William Bickel's source for the talk show rumor (see *APRO Bulletin* for December 1975). Coplan later denied that he had ever heard or repeated such a rumor.

Coplan's current position is that Mrs. Kellett didn't act very surprised. However, we find that Coplan was not previously acquainted with Mrs. Kellett and therefore can make no valid appraisal of her reactions. Mike Rogers notes that both Travis and his mother are reserved in nature and simply are not in the habit of reacting visibly. Rogers says that when he told Mrs. Kellett of the incident she seemed unable to grasp what he was telling her and insisted that he repeat the details at least twice and that on the drive to Snowflake she continued to ply him with questions about details inter-mingled with her own recollections of Duane's experience and other accounts she had heard. Coplan does not disagree with Rogers' account.

Another "criminalizing" item that McCarthy revealed from Travis' "confidential" pre-test interview was his revelation that he had experimented with "pot" and "uppers" and had ingested LSD once. APRO's investigation supports Travis' claim that his experimentation was a temporary phase, terminated at least two years prior to the abduction incident. Klass, however, indulges in some wild conjecture concerning a red mark that looked like the remnant of a puncture inside Travis' right elbow, theorizing that Travis could have injected LSD. However: (1) Travis is right-handed so the mark is in the wrong place to have been self-administered; (2) why, when LSD is easily ingested orally, would anyone in this situation resort to injection?; (3) if Travis was indeed participating in a hoax as Klass claims, why would he resort to drugs at all at this crucial time?

It is of importance to note that we are dependent on Travis' basic honesty for all knowledge we have of his drug experimentation. He volunteered this information in good faith. He did not have to do so.

To help portray Travis as a drug user

Klass relies on "Dr." Lester Steward, already exposed in these pages as having an unaccredited correspondence school doctorate. Steward claims to have talked about his alleged experience in treating drug abuse and to have noted the puncture mark. The Waltons, however, say that Travis was wearing a long-sleeved shirt making the mark invisible and that Steward did not discuss drugs in their presence. They say he spent most of the time on the phone trying to arrange for an M.D. to give Travis a physical and when it became apparent that he was being unsuccessful they left.

Errors and misrepresentations are rampant in the Klass paper and in some instances they are pyramided to produce entirely false impressions. Example: McCarthy's untrue statements about Travis' alleged obsession with UFOs is reinforced by a false quote from Dr. Howard Kandell to the same effect, and these are then used as a basis for discrediting Travis' normal psychological profile as established by M.M.P.I. test.

APRO is described as having alerted the *National Enquirer* and is implied to have rented the rooms at the Sheraton when in fact, the *Enquirer* contacted Duane Walton first and then contacted APRO when they learned from him we were investigating. The *Enquirer* rented the rooms at the Sheraton. We noted these basic facts in the Nov. 1975 *APRO Bulletin* the receipt of which is acknowledged in Klass' 17-page report dated June 20, 1976.

It is also implied that APRO suppressed what Klass describes as information about Travis' "puncture wound" and he implies that Kandell refers to it as such in his medical report to APRO. Kandell's actual reference reads, "a 2mm red spot in the crease of the right elbow." Dr. Kandell told us that it was completely healed when he discovered it and that it was quite possibly six days old when he examined Travis. At any rate if it was the remnant of a puncture, it had been made too far in the past to account for the drug induced state theorized by Klass' "drug expert" Steward. Travis and some of the other woodcutters have reported that they sometimes pick up splinters or thorns in the course of their work. Punctures from the buckthorn bush, which grows in that area, were commonplace enough that one could conceivably go unnoticed. This seems a much more likely way to account for the Walton red mark and as such it was not considered to be a particularly significant detail in reporting the case.

Klass's final conclusion is that the case was a hoax planned by Rogers and Walton with the help of the rest of the crew to enable Rogers to break a Forest Service contract that had him in serious financial trouble.

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Controversy

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The facts are that Rogers was behind on his current contract since he had been working on three other contracts simultaneously. But, he had collected on the other contracts and therefore was not in financial trouble.

Also, it was to his advantage and to the advantage of the crew to work as long as possible on the contract. Rogers knew from experience that a small time overrun would be tolerated providing they were making good progress. In addition, a contract could be defaulted without serious penalty or prejudice without going to all the trouble of creating an excuse. Rogers knew this because he had defaulted a contract a few years earlier.

Rogers had requested an inspection from the Forest Service to take place on November 7, which would enable him to collect for the past three weeks work. The UFO incident short-stopped this procedure and held up monies already earned. Rogers did not have a regular crew on payroll. He picked up men as he needed them and they were paid strictly for the hours worked. For Duane Smith the UFO incident occurred on the third day he worked for Rogers. He had not seen a payday. He was a stranger to the rest of the men. There simply was not the closeness between the men that would support the idea that they could collaborate on a hoax that would gain them nothing - which in fact could well lose them three weeks pay already earned.

In his letter to the Forest Service stating that he could not complete the contract he did not mention UFOs. At this writing Rogers is working on another thinning contract for the Forest Service using a special machine that renders the individual woodcutter with chain saw obsolete. Are we to believe that six men who perpetrated a hoax for Rogers' benefit are now going to remain silent while Rogers collects his best acreage rate ever without them?

What do Forest Service personnel think about Klass' hoax theory? Maurice Marchbanks, the Forest Service contracting officer, thinks it is nonsense. He can see no way that Rogers could have benefited from the alleged hoax. Persistent phone calls from Phil Klass have failed to convince him otherwise.

What does Sheriff Gillespie think about Klass' hoax theory? "A collection of personal opinions and unsubstantiated theory," he says.

From a pragmatic point of view the Klass effort may even be, in the final analysis, a blessing in disguise. It has focused attention on the Walton case once more, largely through his (Klass') challenging of the validity of the Pfeifer

polygraph tests and his touting of McCarthy's test. Rogers and Walton, et al., have issued a challenge to Phil, which he gives every indication of accepting, whereby he will pay for the new tests if the witnesses pass them but he will pay nothing if they do not pass. APRO has obtained a commitment from a polygraph examiner of national stature and reputation, suggested by McCarthy and approved by Pfeifer, to conduct the new tests. Klass has expressed approval of the choice. No date has been set but we hope to be able to report the results in a future issue of the *Bulletin*.

* * * * *

Hazard

(Continued from Page One)

must have been shocked as she continued her journey very slowly.

"Can anyone tell us what may have happened?"

"Could this be the explanation why some very good drivers are killed in accidents?"

"As this accident happened in minutes it could be the cause of many unexplained accidents."

"Luckily for the person driving the car, the highway was free of traffic, except for ourselves and the truck driver who were both stopped. She may have been killed if the road had been busy."

The Investigation So Far

The letter appearing in the paper, made no reference to unusual aerial phenomena or UFOs in its headline, and therefore unfortunately our clipping services and contacts apparently missed it. A young Tamworth man passed on the clipping to the Australian Coordination Section (ACOS) for the Centre for UFO Studies, based at Gosford, NSW. ACOS passed on the material to me in view of facts that the area had been "my home territory" during my university years and because I specialize in trace cases (11).

My preliminary field trip to the area, enabled me to elucidate the sequence of events relative to the spot in which it occurred (See Figures 2 and 3). I examined the site on Friday, June 18th, 1976, and an inspection served to accurately place the witnesses and approximate the path taken by the small car. A search for the "yellow cloth" failed to turn it up, and as we only learnt of the case several months after it occurred, this evidence would probably have been long gone. A local television team visited the site just after the letter appeared in the paper, which was over a fortnight after the event. Apparently a search for any material was not even thought of, and the TV story that went

to air, consisted mainly of interviews with patrons and the licensee of the Nemingha Hotel. They had nothing of value to say about the event. I questioned these people, and it appeared that no local people reported anything unusual. Patrons did contribute low weight antecdotes about recurring nocturnal light observations over nearby Farrar boarding school.

The local paper has lent its assistance in locating the witnesses and the woman whose car was covered with the white material, by publishing a letter I wrote in their June 29, 1976 edition.

"At this stage, I cannot offer an explanation, but I can point out that conventional atmospheric combustion reactions of the constituents of air, do not produce precipitates like the white substance mentioned, under normal conditions. But I might add that the incident could hardly be considered as being normal." (12)

Discussion

The case described in this report, presents a remarkable variant on the normal sort of trace case. Perhaps the white substance is a variant of the "angel hair" cases. Most of the latter cases are probably attributable to migratory spider web formations. But some cases seem to be quite inexplicable and therefore it is worth speculating about a possible mechanism of formation.

Combustion reactions involving the major constituents of air, namely nitrogen (N_2) and oxygen (O_2), in the presence of an electric arc lead only to nitrogen oxide (NO), a colourless gas. It is blue in the liquid state. In normal atmospheric combustion processes, nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) are liberated. Nitrogen dioxide is a brown gas which can dimerize if the temperature is lowered, producing a colourless gas - dinitrogen tetroxide. At 22 degrees centigrade, this vapour is pale reddish-brown, and at higher temperatures the colour becomes darker, almost black. All this tends to confirm Menzel's 1963 statements that isotopes of O_2 , N_2 and hydrogen, and other elements in the atmosphere cannot react with their normal analogues to produce precipitates (13).

Therefore I would suggest that the mechanism producing this white material would be a relatively complex chemical reaction, or it is produced in a manner hitherto unknown in the chemical literature. Any mechanism invoked as a possible explanation would have to explain why the "yellow cloth" self-ignited after being used to clear the windscreens of the white material, in the incident described.

Several cases in the literature, although not entirely similar, are perhaps valuable

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Hazard

(Continued from Page Five)

in possibly elucidating the nature of the event.

The Leusderheide sequence of Dutch UFO events occurring on Saturday, March 25, 1972 (14) begins with an event somewhat similar to the Nemingha phenomenon. The percipient was wakened by a loud humming noise, and soon observed light coming through his bedroom window.

Quoting from G.S. Wiersema's article in FSR Vol. 18, No. 6, pg. 11:

"My curiosity was roused and I walked to the window to peep outside on the street. I saw a blinding white light, as if someone in front of the house had lit a Bengal light. I also saw a sort of 'fog' in the vicinity of that light. This 'fog' stood like a 'fence' on the pavement and was approximately 4 metres long and 2 metres high. Parked behind it stood my car, a V.W. 1300. I did not understand what it meant, but my first impression was that my car was on fire . . ."

The man ran out to the car.

"I jumped into my car, while noticing that it was not covered any more with a layer of ice due to night frost, but that it was wet with melting water, in contrast to the other parked cars. So presumably there must have been a source of heat somewhere around. Was it the light or the 'fog'? I did not wonder about this until later. Any rate, it was strange and frightening. When I had started the engine, the strange 'fog' crept, as it were, round the car; at the same time I felt the back of the car bouncing, as if 'someone' had jumped onto it.

"In my rear mirror I saw the light (or fire) phenomenon at the back of my car and I thought that my car was on fire! I panicked and accelerated; I drove out of the street without actually realising where to.

"I have to drive," I thought, 'perhaps that way the flames will be extinguished.' At the end of the street I turned to the left and after first going through a dry ditch and closely passing a few trees, I then came onto an asphalted road. Panic seized me, I was terrified . . ."

Also of possible relevance is the northern Swedish driver's encounter with "unusual lights, dense black cloud and kite-shaped UFO" on September 20, 1971 (15). Here the driver, Sten Sture Ceder, drove into a mass of vertical beams of light like the Northern Lights, then an unknown force moved the car forward and the whole car was enveloped totally in blackness.

"The blackness seemed to be a dense, floating mass of smoke that lay around me so that it was impossible to see anything. There was no light coming from the headlights despite the fact that they

were switched on at full beam . . ."

Ceder drove out of the blackness, and simultaneously observed a black mass rising from the ground. It became kite-like and it eventually disappeared below the horizon.

Reidar Salvesen's Norwegian encounter of October 29, 1970, featured "an intense light-body, maybe 20 metres in diameter," with a very strong light, blue-white in color. It hovered over his car and a few seconds later viewed a distinct rounded aerial object. Salvesen fell on his back after he got out of his car, and his car's windscreen shattered at the same time. As Salvesen started to get back up, the object left (16).

As far as I have been able to ascertain, few cases in the literature, if any, have exhibited the characteristic of a White substance being extant after a "UFO encounter." In one case, of a patently bizarre nature, which I have been attempting to investigate, one "percipient" noticed a sticky white substance over the car.

A few years ago, two young women were allegedly relaxing in their residence in Canberra (A.C.T.), when they perceived a strange noise. They both felt "compelled" to go outside to their car. The car then allegedly drove them ("by itself") to a rem. e site. They were escorted all the way by a brilliant light source. Upon stopping, a weird chant started up, apparently emanating from behind the car, where the girls could make out vague human-like forms. It seems that at this point, both girls felt or "realised" their greatest personal fears. For one it was sudden and imminent death, and for the other it was a fear of being violently raped. Then for some reason, the latter girl got out of the car. What followed then is unclear, but when she tried to get back into the car, she could not for a few minutes. The reason for this was the presence of a viscous spider-web-like material, all over the door. Apparently the girls could not get away, and they eventually made their way to the local police. The police apparently believed that at least something unusual happened to them. They went to the site of the incident, then escorted them back home. But the story allegedly does not finish there.

After the police left, the whole sequence of events apparently repeated itself. This time fear was replaced by guilt — guilt because they "betrayed a trust" by informing the police of the original incident. After the incident, the young woman, who had left the car during the incident, developed a severe speech impediment, and "lost" certain basis skills such as writing. Her friend suffered no adverse effects other than fright. Apparently as of this writing the girl has recovered from most of the post-UFO event ailments. Apparently during the same night, police patrols had observed

strange lights in the sky, and one patrol had come upon a massive procession of snails crossing the road, and apparently heading towards the area of the bizarre event. Perhaps the snails had something to do with the viscous material? (17) This incident bears a remarkable similarity to the Umvuma to Beit Bridge UFO escort case in Rhodesia of May, 1974 (18).

Whatever the real nature of the Nemingha phenomenon, further elucidation depends on receiving further information from the witnesses, and from the woman who experienced it all. Had some of the white substance been recovered and subjected to analysis the case may have set quite a precedent for formulating theories about the nature of the unknown aerial phenomenon.

Figure 1: Location of Meningha.

Figure 2: Nemingha and plan of incident

Figure 1: Location of Nemingha

Figure 3: The scene of the sighting
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NOTICE:

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